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show the wide variation in the size of the wings of the various specimens.

The only other species which shows such an abundance of supernumerary cross-veins is *Tricyphona inconstans* Osten Sacken. (See Johnson, Variation in the Venation of *Amalopis inconstans* O. S.; Ent. News, v. 12, pp. 305-307.)

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THE OCCURRENCE OF THE MYMARID GENUS STEPHANODES ENOCK IN NORTH AMERICA.

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I have accidentally captured a species of the recently described British genus *Stephanodes* Enock in Illinois.

The very close relation of this genus to *Polynema* Haliday should be emphasized. It bears the same relation to that genus that *Anaphoidea* Girault bears to *Anaphes* Haliday and that *Paranagrus* Perkins bears to *Anagrus* Haliday, though, perhaps still less separable. At the best, all three are no more than subgenera. The genus *Stephanodes* was described in 1909 by Enock (1909) from *Stephanodes elegans* Enock occurring at Woking, Burnham Beeches and Somerset, England. It differs from *Polynema* according to Enock in having the scape armed beneath with a series of minute teeth, similar to those found along the under side of the posterior femora in the Chalcididae; and in habitus as expressed in its "gait" when in locomotion.¹ The habitus of Mymarids differs considerably; in the same way Trichogrammatids differ and the two families may be distinguished at a

¹ The third characteristic, the carina on the head, is common to several genera, including *Polynema*; also in *Polynema bifasciatipenne* (Girault) the scapes are slightly asperate beneath and the first funicle joint very long, another difference between *Stephanodes* and most *Polynemas*. In some of the latter, several tuberculate teeth are present on the scape beneath.

glance when members of both are seen mingled together, running over a window pane. Genera also differ in this respect, the manner of walking being characteristic with many of them as is also their general appearance. Nevertheless, although leading to the inference that there is difference, genera separated upon habitus alone, unless very marked and backed by good structural characteristics, must be more artificial than can be said of the usual genus and, moreover, very closely allied with the group from which they are separated. But for the present it is a good thing to be able to make these separations in order to be able to recognize the species. When these latter become better known and more recognizable, then undoubtedly some of these very closely allied genera must take rank as subgenera, forming divisions of the old genus. So at present I do not hesitate to record the following new species as *Stephanodes psecas*. It is a typical *Polynema* excepting that the first funicle joint of the antenna is elongate, slightly longer than the second (usually distinctly shorter in *Polynema*, not very much longer than wide; exceptions are *Polynema reduviola* Perkins and *P. bifasciatipenne* (Girault) and the scape, when seen in outline in balsam mounts, is distinctly armed beneath with a line of minute teeth.¹ Also the marginal vein is narrower than usual but its shape varies considerably in *Polynemas*. The species is a well-marked one colorationally, being intense black with contrasting, intensely chrome-orange legs, abdominal petiole and proximal antennal joints. It differs from the type species, *Stephanodes elegans* Enock, in its intense orange abdominal petiole, legs and scape, in having the first funicle joint longer than the second and the fourth funicle joint thicker, in having the fifth and sixth funicle joints subequal, the fifth slightly longer than the sixth; and perhaps also in the peculiar sculpture of the scape. The wings are very similar in all details but the posterior wings of *elegans* do not appear to bear discal cilia, prominent in this species but not unusual.

Stephanodes psecas, new species.

Female.—Length, 2 mm.

General color intense black, the abdominal petiole, scape, pedicel, coxæ, femora and tibiæ intense chrome orange, contrasting, the tarsi and first funicle joint paler, yellowish, the distal or fourth tarsal joint dusky black; antennæ beyond first funicle joint black but the second funicle joint less so, suffused

¹ Apparently teeth; see the descriptive details given later.

with some orange. Eyes dark. Wings hyaline. Ovipositor orange. Venation dusky. Body practically hairless.

Fore wings long and comparatively broad, their discal ciliation dense and moderately fine, about from 20 to 26 longitudinal lines of them across the widest part of the blade, but they are too close together for accurate counting of separate lines. The marginal cilia are moderate for the genus, not short nor long but somewhat over a fourth as long as the greatest width of the wing, the longest about twice the length of the distal tarsal joint for instance. The marginal vein is narrow, straight, about six times longer than wide but not much longer than is usual for *Polynema*, not long in the generic sense. The posterior wings are shorter, straight, narrow, along each edge with a double row of discal cilia and also distad with a short midlongitudinal row of about six cilia, the short line somewhat confused with the paired lines along each edge; this short row extends from the apex proximad a short distance. The marginal fringes of this wing normal, those of the posterior margin somewhat over twice longer than the blade of the wing is wide and somewhat shorter than the longest marginal cilia of the fore wing.

Legs about as described for the type species of the genus; tibial spurs single, short, straight, those of the cephalic legs longer, curved, and forked at extreme tip, forming a strigil with the row of rather sparse bristles beneath on the proximal tarsal joint at base. Posterior coxæ cylindrical ovate, longer than the others which are stouter. Abdominal petiole curved, cylindrical, slightly longer than the posterior coxæ. Thorax and abdomen normal, the ovipositor not at all exerted, the tip of it barely projecting beyond the end of the abdomen. Body apparently without sculpture.

Antennæ normal, 9-jointed; scape subhemispherical, straight above, convex beneath and from lateral aspect armed beneath with what appears to be a row of about nine small teeth (in some aspects, notably ventral, there appear to be about three of these rows of tubercles or teeth, side by side but not visible in outline); the whole lateral aspect of one side of the scape has a distinct scaly sculpture (apparently overlapping scales, which when seen in outline beneath appear as teeth?); scape longer than the pedicel but short and moderately stout; pedicel subglobular but longer than wide, less than half the length of the first funicle joint; first three funicle joints slender, rod-like, much longer than wide, the first slightly longer than the second, about eight times longer than wide, the third joint a fourth shorter, subequal in length to the scape; funicle joints 4, 5 and 6 subequal, a fourth shorter than joint 3, broader, 6 shortest, ovate, 4 and 5 cylindrical ovate, not rod-like. Club normal, ovate, abruptly larger, somewhat longer than the united lengths of funicle joints 5 and 6. Pubescence of antennæ sparse. (From 2 specimens, $\frac{2}{3}$ -inch objective, 1-inch optic, Bausch and Lomb.)

Male.—Unknown.

Habitat.—United States—Butler and Urbana, Illinois.

Types.—Accession No. 44,209, Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History, Urbana, 2 females in xylol-balsam, 1 slide.

Described from two female specimens captured on the windows of a stable on a farm at Butler, Ill., July 15, 1910 (1 ♀), and on the windows of a greenhouse, Urbana, Ill., June 8, 1910 (1 ♀). Both specimens were in the company of several species of *Polynema*.

While on this subject of Mymarid genera, I desire to call attention to some of the other genera described by Enock,¹ with *Stephanodes*. The genus *Cleruchus* Enock (*l. c.*, p. 453, Pl. XII, Figs. 6-10) certainly is very close to *Anaphes* Haliday, separated by wing characters and the longer antennal scape only.² Now in *Anaphes* the wings vary considerably in shape (as do those of some of the other genera) but a correlating variation does not occur with the venation. The same variation occurs in *Anagrus* Haliday, is limited and is one of the means by which species may be distinguished, in other words has no other than specific value. Another variation occurring in these genera and of specific value is that of the antennæ (relative shape and size of the joints); in both the genera mentioned, also, the antennal scape is usually short and stout but varies so as to become twice longer than wide (*Polynema* varies in the same way, also without correlated variation). Thus *Cleruchus* is at the most no more than a subgenus.

In the same way *Erythmetus* Enock (*l. c.*, pp. 454-455, Pl. XIII, Figs. 6-10) is very close to *Anagrus*; it has broader wings than is usual with the latter genus but otherwise I do not see how it differs generically. The genus *Enasius* (*l. c.*, p. 456, Pl. XIV, Figs. 1-5) is puzzling. It has the venation of *Anagrus* and the male antenna of *Anaphes* (12-jointed as shown by the photomicrograph but in the text stated to be 13-jointed as in male *Anagrus*). *Oöphilus* (*l. c.*, p. 458, Pl. XV, Figs. 1-6) is a valid genus characterized by the broad wings which are short and densely ciliated (fore wings) and the number of antennal joints borne by the female. *Stethynium* (*l. c.*, p. 452, Pl. XII, Figs. 1-5) is also a distinct genus. Its 3-jointed (so stated in the text) antennal club does not show in the photomicrograph. *Paralleleptera* (p. 454, Pl. XIII, Figs. 1-5) is valid as is also *Dicopus* (p. 455, Pl. XIII, Figs. 11-13).

¹ New Genera of British Mymaridæ (Haliday). *Trans. Ent. Society of London*, December 31, 1909, pp. 449-459, Pls. XII-XV. (Plates printed in duplicate.)

² It is true the male antenna is stated to be 13-jointed, but I can count but 12 in the photomicrograph; the joints of the female are easily counted.

The discrepancies between the text and the figures are unfortunate and need explanation.

THE ANTS OF GUAM.

BY WILLIAM MORTON WHEELER,
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Dr. L. O. Howard has kindly sent me for identification a collection of ants from Guam, the most important of the Ladrones or Marianne Islands. This collection, made, apparently with considerable care, by Mr. David T. Fullaway, of the Hawaiian Experiment Station, is sufficiently extensive to show that the ant-fauna of the little island is made up very largely of the "tramp" species that occur on the other small volcanic Pacific islands such as those of the Society and Hawaiian groups. Only two forms, a subspecies of *Camponotus reticulatus* Roger and a variety of *Prenolepis minutula* Forel, are new to science. Most of the others are well-known tropicopolitan or paleotropical forms. The various species, subspecies and varieties are enumerated in the following list:

1. *Ponera punctatissima* Roger subsp. *schauinslandi* Emery.

A single winged female, agreeing very closely with specimens of the typical *punctatissima* sent me by Mr. Horace S. J. Donisthorpe from the hot-houses of Kew, England. This specimen is, however, not quite 3 mm. long and has the petiolar node somewhat more attenuated above than in the typical *punctatissima* and the mandibles more slender as in the subsp. *jugata* Forel. In all these respects the Guam specimen agrees with the subsp. *schauinslandi* described by Emery (Zool. Jahrb. Abth. f. Syst., XII, 1899, p. 438) from the Island of Laysan. It thus appears that the species, originally taken in the hot-houses of Europe or out of doors only in the southern portion of that continent and in the Canary Islands, has a wide distribution in the warmer parts of the Old World.

2. *Platythyrea* sp.

A single male specimen, evidently belonging to this genus but not referable to any of the Malayan species, which have been described from worker specimens only.